

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

For 1913.

NOW READY.

THIS work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and valuable information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1913" has been further augmented by the

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In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK.

also of the

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, leading to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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On the 20th inst., the wife of A. F. ALVES, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21st 1913.

The most important bearing of the remarks which were made by the recent deputation of Chinese to H. E. the Governor, was that they very distinctly showed that there was no real desire on the part of the deputation for co-operation with the Government, but that, on the contrary, the chief aim of the Committee of the Chinese Hospital is to get up a species of Government of their own, independent of the authorities here, and they definitely asked for additional powers to do so. Why the government should be dependent upon the Chinese Hospital for detective services, it is somewhat difficult to see, as if that institution desires to take steps to arrest kidnappers or other malefactors, they can surely do so without any special licence from the Government. It seems to us perfectly clear that nothing can be worse than the half and half policy now adopted. We are by no means advocates for thrusting the Chinese out of any office in the local administration of the Colony, any more than paying no attention to the opinion of the large mass of the foreign population; but we cannot see the wisdom of giving to the native population, or more accurately speaking, certain individuals among the native population, an amount of power which would never be allowed to any European body. If, for example, "the leading members of the foreign Community" formed themselves into an Association for the conduct of all matters of public importance; if this association took cognisance of legal cases, settled a vast number of them itself, and was actively concerned in the conduct of others; and provided itself with amateur detectives—for the purpose of discovering who were laying illegal traps upon the trade of the port—steps would very speedily be taken to put down any such organisation. Yet this is what is done by the Kaifong and the Committee of the Chinese Hospital between them, and the latter are now asking the Governor to give them additional powers to carry on this species of independent government in the Colony.

This is assuredly not a state of things which a prudent Government will think of encouraging, and no better encouragement could possibly be given to it than the Governor's vouching a species of semi-official recognition to the Committee of the Hospital, by receiving them as a deputation to represent the whole of the Chinese. This was not the intention of His Excellency—his words were rightly understood—when he said he would be glad to see any members of the Chinese Community who wished to address him. His object was to place all upon an entirely equal footing, and the idea was to receive any Chinese who wished to speak to him as individual British subjects, not as representatives of any clique, society, or combination. It is, however, in the latter capacity that these deputations now call upon him, and it is quite clear that precisely the opposite result to that which he intended must be produced by a continuance of the existing system.

The effect of recognising a body like the Committee of the Chinese Hospital in any special manner, must of necessity be to give them a very strong and preponderant influence over the general Chinese Community in the Colony, and it may be that they will very inadequately represent the Community in whose name they act. The working of

this will be of course in two ways. Having obtained a certain amount of influence over the native Community by being members of the Committee of the Hospital, they will have this influence very greatly strengthened by its being in any way recognised officially. It is the policy, therefore, of the Government of this Colony, in order to carry out the object of giving equal protection to all, to prevent any irresponsible organisation among the natives; and it is clear that by receiving the Committee of the Chinese Hospital as a Committee, the precise opposite to this will be done.

It does not of course follow in any way from the above considerations that the Chinese element in the Community should not be fairly represented. The only point is that they should be represented in a way which is recognised officially and which will attach a certain amount of responsibility to their representatives at the same time that it invests them with a certain amount of power. A species of vigilance Committee, such as that into which the Chinese Hospital would be converted by being deputed to detect criminals, would be natural if the Government of this Colony were really unwilling to protect the Chinese, and it was therefore necessary for them to take steps to protect themselves. But, however defectively this object may have been carried out, there is undoubtedly the strongest desire on the part of the Government to do full justice to the native residents, and it is, therefore, altogether unreasonable that the Governor of the Colony should be asked to recognise a self-constituted governing body, whose only reason of being could be that there was an unwillingness on the part of the Government to do what was right by the natives. An arrangement such as that which now results from the combined action of the Kaifong and the Committee of the Chinese Hospital, is chiefly to be objected to on account of its being of a secret description, and such that it will cause very strong powers to be exercised in a way which the Government cannot control, and with respect to which it is in almost complete ignorance. Our authorities may flatter themselves that they will obtain, by means of the Registrar-General's office or other sources, full information of what is going on, but they may be certain that only a portion of what is going on will be told to them, and that the information will be given somewhat in the same way as the Government at home gives information to newspapers—telling them a certain amount, to prevent their finding out more by setting about doing so through their own sources of intelligence. What is wanted in Hongkong is to encourage direct communication between the natives generally and the Government, but by throwing power into the hands of any such body as the Chinese Hospital, a result precisely the opposite of this must be produced. A strong combination will be raised up which will form an impenetrable barrier between the Government and the native population, becoming the only medium through which the mass of the Chinese population will be able to approach the Government, or by which the Government will be able to obtain truthful information as to what is going on among the native population. Instead of this plan becoming a source of union and fusion, it will lead to renewed disunion and increased want of confidence; and will gradually make the Government more and more dependent upon means of information, which will become unreliable in precise proportion to the extent to which the Government is dependent upon them.

The steamer China arrived at Shanghai on the 18th inst.

The P. & O. steamer Massilia, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday.

We regret to hear that telegraphic communication with Europe, via the Siberian route, has been again interrupted, the land line being broken between Blagoweshensk and Alabinsk.

The China Submarine line has not yet been repaired, but the steamer Agnes, a new end of the Penang and Madras cable yesterday afternoon, and it was hoped the other would be got to-day, and communication will be rapidly re-established.

Yesterday, at noon, E. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy held a private audience at the Police Force, and after a few remarks of reproof and caution in respect to the insubordination case, and a small quantity of praise in respect to their behaviour since their first appearance as policemen, he dismissed them as to their future good conduct, he dismissed them from parade, and in company with the Acting Colonial Secretary, Captain Denne and Mr. Craigh, made an inspection of the police barracks, and was well pleased with all that came under his notice.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE LEWIS TROUPE.

The first performance of the above troupe at the City Hall Theatre went off with much success. The piece selected does not present any special features of interest in the way of plot, and depends mainly upon the acting, but it was done full justice to by the various actors, and they displayed their talents. The first scene, though amusing, was wanting in incident to some extent, but this was amply compensated for in the remaining scenes. The examination was particularly most amusing, Dr. and Mrs. Nuttall being the old Dominick and school dame to the life; while Naomi Tyne and Bella were two excellent specimens of the school girl—the former of the sprightly, and somewhat forward student, and the latter of the more sedate and romantic cast. The subordinate school girls were all very good in their respective positions. The manner in which the Doctor examined the pupils kept the house in the best humor throughout, and displayed much comic talent; while Krux, who followed, was the perfection of the conduct of pedants whom "melancholy has marked for his own," and who form a happy combination of the snail and the pedagogue. Good farinose did the antiquated style of the performance, and the latter part of the piece, and was very good. Jack Poyntz was a good personification of the old hand jolly good fellow, and man of the world. The part was one requiring no little tact, as it was almost impossible to give the requisite force to it without venturing upon exaggeration, but this was thoroughly well attained. Lord Bessy's performance was also of the highest commendation. The character was just one of those where there is a great temptation to fall into vulgar conventionalities, but it was well presented throughout in its justness, and the act of speech in the last scene was a piece of oratory which deservedly brought down the house. It was to be regretted that there was no band, which always adds so much to the zest of any performance, but notwithstanding this drawback, we have much pleasure in congratulating the Troupe on a very successful opening night, and

make no doubt that if future performances come up to the first, the anticipations which have been formed as to the merits of Mr. Lewis's Company will be fully realized.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before His Honor Mr. J. B. BAILEY.

L. MORRAN & N. H. MOORE, \$38, and MARY MOORE v. L. MORRAN. \$25.—Ordnance.

This was a claim for \$38, money had and received, against which a set off of \$25 for rent and damage done to furniture was claimed. The receipt of \$38 was the defendant's only defence, and it was admitted that the receipt was genuine. An old Amah was put into the box, who said that she saw the amount of the \$38 paid in seven notes.

His Honor, after patiently hearing the evidence, came to the conclusion that the only way to settle the matter was to dismiss both action with costs.

L. PERBIA & J. CHAMPDOR.—Claim for \$250, for board, lodging, and money lent. Judgment for plaintiff.

CHOW-HEE & A-HA.—This was a claim by a defendant against a Malay woman for \$10.50, namely, 3 months at \$2 per month, for board, and the balance for things supplied. The defendant said that all but 70 cents had been paid. She was put to the test, and she denied the charge for board. Defendant called a witness who said she lived in the same house as plaintiff and defendant; and who testified that the latter behaved badly to the plaintiff, and also that she had paid for board. The defendant said this article had been left behind when she left the house, and she was consequently not liable for it. This plaintiff denied. His Honor gave judgment for the full amount claimed, namely, \$10.50.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 20th.

BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. J. B. BAILEY.

Chairman No. 320, charged a woman named M. Murphy, with being drunk and refusing to pay chair hire, 40 cents. Fined 30 cents, and ordered to pay 40 cents to the chair.

Wong-ang-moo, a coolie, was charged by Inspector Craddock, with allowing twelve dogs to destroy trees on Morrison Hill, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Fined \$1.

Low-ho-han, a laborer and a woodcutter, with 5,000 cubs as property, was charged by Chi-see, a constable, with being drunk, and with being in the street above the Barracks and the Wai-kee Road, thereby polluting same. Defendant was ordered to be sent to Canton.

A boatman charged by P.O. 20, with attempting to take passengers from a prohibited wharf, was fined \$1.

CURTIS AND WONG-KEE.

A coolie named "Ang-shing," charged with cutting and wounding two others with a dagger, and who in consequence was sent to hospital, was remanded till Monday.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

A man named Lum-sun was charged with being a suspicious character, and attempting to kidnap a young named Lum-sun-chung, a claimant of the same name.

Lum-sun-chung, one of the headmen installed by the committee of the Chinese Hospital, to detect kidnappers, declared, stated on the 18th inst. that he saw the defendant on board in charge of the youth Lum-sun-chung. He asked the latter where the defendant was taking him to, and he said to Harpey. He told him to be very careful that he was not going to be kidnapped to Macao.

Lum-sun-chung, declared, said he was late a cook to a bean soup shop at Kowloon City, for nine months, and getting out of work he went to Harpey, and asked him to take him to Harpey, to his agent, where he would get work. The defendant said "All right," and he took him on board the steamer to go. Harpey is a friend of Lum-sun-chung's, and he is a friend of the defendant's. He was a week in a boat when he saw his son last.

Defendant said he was taking his nephew to his aunt, because he was afraid he might be kidnapped. He admitted to him to go, but he was going to pay the passage to leave the youth in the hands of a hawkie, who always stayed on board, as security, and he would return after a week, and released him, paying \$1 for every 50 cents lost.

The informer said this is done by a hawkie, who always stays on board.

Defendant was remanded to gaol until the 18th inst., and bail given in the sum of \$50, the boy was also detained as a Crown witness.

DAMAGING THE ROADS.

Mr. Alfred, Inspector of the Police, in connection with the case of the defendant, who was charged with damaging the roads, was charged with damaging the roads, and was charged with damaging the roads.

Inspector Craddock deposed to seeing the defendant, who was charged with damaging the roads, and was charged with damaging the roads.

Defendant said that he did not belong to the tracks and barrows only belonged to him.

Mr. Alfred said the worst case was for the defendant, who was charged with damaging the roads, and was charged with damaging the roads.

Only once over the hill in the gap, and came out up the road the other side of Morrison Hill, which will be another case against Inspector Lyall.

Inspector Lyall, who was in court, said the four carts are of European construction, such as are used at home, and he could not help the roads being damaged, the rain made them so. He had got to move his bricks, and he was charged with damaging the roads.

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SUPREME COURT.

May 20th.

BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE SMALL.

AND A SPECIAL JURY.

Stuart (in forma pauperis), Spry and another.

Mr. Drummond, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Stephens, for the defendant.

This case was proceeded with from the point at which it was left on the last hearing. It had been then put to the jury whether there was any contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and the jury had decided in the affirmative. The points now for decision were whether that contract was to do certain work, and if so, what that work was; and secondly, whether there was such work to be done, it failed to be carried out, and if so, whether the failure to carry it out was due to the plaintiff or the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, Stuart, had contracted with him to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The defendant's case was that he had contracted with the plaintiff to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of \$1,000.

The court then proceeded to hear the case of the plaintiff, Stuart, against the defendant, Spry and another.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, Spry and another, had contracted with him to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The defendant's case was that he had contracted with the plaintiff to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of \$1,000.

The court then proceeded to hear the case of the plaintiff, Stuart, against the defendant, Spry and another.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, Spry and another, had contracted with him to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The defendant's case was that he had contracted with the plaintiff to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of \$1,000.

The court then proceeded to hear the case of the plaintiff, Stuart, against the defendant, Spry and another.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, Spry and another, had contracted with him to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The defendant's case was that he had contracted with the plaintiff to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of \$1,000.

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The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, Spry and another, had contracted with him to do certain work, and that he had failed to do it.

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